WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1881.

The Intelligencer.

Office : Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street

Is the Morgantown Post will take the trouble to consult page 39 of the Auditor's report for 1881, it will see that the number of sheep in Monongalia county increased from 4,424 in 1879, to 18,745 in 1880. This is the official record, whether it is correct

A Lesson to Be Heeded.

Those who took for granted that any sort of a financial policy would be endorsed by the people of this city have probably had their eyes opened by the result Thursday's election. Nothing ever dropped heavier at the polls than the loan ordinance. It has been buried very deep indeed. The tax payers of the city financiering schemes. We trust that the lesson will last for a good many years to

The Council just elected will have an opportunity to show their talent for makng ends meet under considerable stress of circumstances during the present year. They must jake care of the legacy of floating debt bequeathed to them by the late Council, and also provide for absolute current necessities. We believe that they will be equal to the emergency, for there is a good supply of good material in the new Council. We think that they will fop off every outlay, that can possibly be dispensed with, and pay off as much of the debt as possible. We expect to see the new broom sweep clean.

The Result of the City Election.

The full returns of Thursday's election are given in our local columns, It will be seen that the Republicans elected four out of the six city officers voted for, and also a

The INTELLIGENCER did not advise the drawing of party lines in the selection of municipal officials, and does not claim the result as a Republican victory. The independent voters did the work to suit themselves, without any special reference to

Our German neighbor, the Volkablatt, claims the result as a great German triumph. This strikes us as a rather peculiar sort of claim. There was no issue that anybody knew.of between the Germans and anybody else. They are not supposed to be separated by any line of de narcation from their fellow-citizens generally, and we know of no reason why any class or nationality in our midst should vote compactly or in a body. Perhaps the Polksblatt can tell us of some such rea-Was there any question involved in the result in which Germans as such had a distinctive interest? If not, we are at a loss to know why the result should be given a nationality bias. Is it wise to draw such a line or encourage such a bias in

our elections? We think not. The officers elected on Tuesday are very creditable set of men. Mr. Egerter has had a valuable experience in Council, and is in addition an intelligent and energetic man in all his methods of business.

We expect him to make a good Mayor. With a good set of executive officers chosen, and an unusually good Council elected, we think that the prospects ahead for a careful, economical and intelligent administration of city affairs is decidedly en-

A bill has been introduced into the Senate raising the school tax in this State from ten cents to twenty cents on th hundred dollars. This is the same bill that was introduced into the House two years ago, and that after elaborate discussion was finally defeated. It is now strangely enough resuscitated, notwithstanding the edued to be uncousland unjust when it was up before. So unequal and unjus was it that persons who were at first inclined to support it finally decided to oppose and vote against it. Accordingly i was voted down.

As is pretty well known, the bill pro poses to exact a lorced contribution from one set of counties for the benefit of another set of counties. It really should be entitled a bill to plunder one portion of the State for the benefit of the other portion. It says to all the countles that at this time, by virtue of the ten cents tax on the \$100, pay more money into the distributable school fund of the State than they receive, that this inequality whall be doubled on them. In other words, it proposes to compel them to support

their own schools and everybody else's The proposed bill will cost this county about \$24,000 per year. The county and city now pay into the distributable fund \$11,599 96 more than they get back. This is certainly oppressive enough, especially here have paid out in addition to a heavy city school tax a grievous building fund tax, for the erection of the large and costly school stenetures that have been built in the last few years in the different wards of the city. The school taxes have been very heavy on the people of this commuty, and the same is true of other coun-

ties in the State. In a party point of view, if we were to be actusted by mere partisan considerations in this matter, we should be quite willing to see a Democratic Legislature pass this unrighteous bill, for we can assure them that had they passed it two years ago their majorities would have gone down under the weight of discussion in several of their important counties like re-opened adjourned until to-morrow. mercury in the tube of a barometer dur

The Democracy are apparently bent on furnishing their opponents with a supply gave notice that he would to morrow call of dynamite for the next canvass. They up the contested case of Yeates vs. Marhave made a good start in this way in their proposition to plunder the school fund to on the Republican side, would call the proposition to plunder the school into to the extent of another \$100,000. Now if they will follow up that contemplated raud with this proposed outrage on a raul with this proposed outrage on a number of the principal tax-paying counties of the State, the Republicans will be pretty effectually equipped for an aggressive and successful campaign.

The morning hour having been distinct Compress to see that another Congress to see tha

PROVOKES A LONG DISCUSSION THE HOUSE.

Sectional Talk, and Southern Sarcas at the Expense of the President -A New Ship Law and the Indian Act in the Senate, &c.

WASHINGTON, January 28 .- The Select Committee on Diseases of Domestic Animals reported with amendments the bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry and for the suppression and prevention of contagious diseases. The

bill will be called up on Tuesday.

Mr. Blaine introduced a bill for the establishment of a United States mail service and the revival of foreign commerce on American steamers. Mr. Blaine said he introduced this bill as a substitute for the one which was the subject of Mr. he introduced this bill as a substitute for the one which was the subject of Mr. Beck's speech on the previous day, name-ly, free ships. At the suggestion of Mr. Blaine the bill was referred to the Com-

ports in the United States to any foreign port or ports, a mail compensation not exceeding thirty dollars per nautical mile per annum for the distance one way for 12 round trips per annum; \$45 per mile for \$24\$ trips, and \$60 per mile for \$48\$ trips per annum, in accordance with the contracts to be made for such mail transportation by the Post Master General after public advertisement for proposals with the lowest bidders on each line for terms not exceeding 15 years, and go all conditions for the rules and regulations for the rules for the rules and regulations for the rules for the rules and regulations for the rules f lines of such steamships from any port or proposals with the lowest bidders on each line for terms not exceeding 15 years, and on all conditions for securing a rapid and efficient transportation, which are usual or established by law by similar cases.

SEC. 2. Only those steamships shall be accepted for such service which have been built in American shipyards, of American material and by American mechanics, and they shall be commanded by cilizens of the United States and manned by crews of whom at least three-fourths are of the United States and manned by crews of whom at least three-fourths are American citizens, and before being accepted they shall be duly inspected under the direction of the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Navy, and such Secretary may also allow any officer of the Navy a leave of sheence for not exceeding five years for the purpose of serving on such ships, which absence shall be without pay, but without prejudice to rank or promotion.

romotion.

Mr. Wallace introduced a joint resolu-

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES CHANGING THE MODE OF RECTING PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

This bill dispenses with the Electoral the people, by secret ballot, by direct vote in districts. Each State is to have as many districts as it has Senators and members in Congress, and each district to have one vote, the vote to be canvassed by a State Board of Canvassers consisting of the Governor, Chief Justice and Secretary of State; their return to be made to the Speaker of the House, and to be conclusive proof of the result has consistent of the Republican party had done before him. State Board of Canvassers consisting of the Governor, Chief Justice and Secretary of State; their return to be made to the Speaker of the House, and to be conclusive proof of the result, the vote to be counted by Congress in joint convention, and a plurality vote to elect.

The bill was temporarily laid on the table, Mr. Wallace stating that he would was the submit remarks on it tomograms.

ask to submit remarks on it to-morrow.

The regular order being the

INDIAN LAND IN SEVERALITY BILL mendment of Mr. Plumb, to permit the easing of lands, was rejected. Mr. Plumb moved an amendment for furnishing the Government with an authentic statement Government with an authentic statement of who are the members of a tribe to be located under the bill. Mr. Plumb and Morgan favored the amendment and Mr. Coke, in charge of the bill, opposed it as superfluous. The amendment was rejected. Ayes 13, nays 31.

An amendment offered by Mr. Plumb gave rise to a lengthy discussion, in which Mr. Coke remarked that it was the purpose of the committee which berfested the

pose of the committee which perfected the bill to submit an amendment making laws of inheritance and descent of bill to submit an amendment making laws of inheritance and descent of one of the States contiguous to the Indian territory, applicable, to those accepting lands. He emphasized the point that the bill contained nothing obligatory, and was not even to go into operation unless the President deemed that the condition of the indian required it.

the Indians required it.

Mr. Morgan in referring to the alleged delay in the presentation of the Ute commission's report add that the Secretary of mission's report said that the Secretary of the Interior after having committed a blunder, if not a crime, in dealing with the Ponca Indiane, for which he had been apologizing from that day to this, now withheld information which was due to the Senate, and on which alone the pending bill could be intelligibly acted upon.

Mr. Coke explained that the Begretary of the Interior had personally informed him this morning that the delay in the report was—owing to the voluminous

ort was-owing to the voluminos character of the correspondence and other papers connected with it, and that as soon as these were arranged it would be

sont in.

Mr. Morgan replied that he did not want to vote on the bill until he saw that

Mr. Hill said that the reason why the Mr. Hill said that the reason why the Utes had not been alotted lands as provided for in the Ute bill last year was owing to the delay in the passage of that bill, and consequently the late day in September at which the Commission arrived on the ground. The time required for preliminaries prevented a possibility of the removal of the Indians before the present winter, when it could not be done. present winter, when it could not be done. It took time also for the money to arrive which the agreement with them specified

was to be paid.

Mr. Teller said the money to be paid the Utes by the Commission was due to them nader former treaties, and had been un-justly withheld by the Secretary of the In-terior in accordance with his action in ormer instances.
Without action on the bill the Senate

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 28 .- Mr. Speer

of the army. This officer was discharged for drunkenness on the evening of his retirement, and the report of the Committee states that he was at the time suffering from acute rheumatism.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Sparks and Dibbrell, and supported by Messrs. Stephens and O'Nell, the last of whom gave credit to Major Walker for manfully bleading rolls in section of making an extended to the first of the trying hour: Capt. Page had 't trying hour: Capt. Page had 't gave credit to Major Walker for manfully pleading guilty instead of making an excuse of malaria. In the course of the discussion Fitz John Porter's case was alluded to, though Mr. Spark's contended that there was no similarity between the twe cases inasmuch as Gen. Porter had denied that he had violated orders, and a commission had declared that by his conduct he had saved the Union army from disaster, while in the pending case Mr. Walker had seknowledged his guilt.

Mr. Mills opposed the bill on the ground that it was doubtful whether Congress had the constitutional power to interfere with and disturb the decision of a court with and disturb the decision

martial.

Mr. McGinnis thought the great miefor Mr. McGinnis thought the great misfor-time about this case was that the findings of the court martial had reached the ad-ministration during one of its spasms of reform. The administration had come to the Capital

and had promised to make up for the ways by which it had gotten into power by reforming the civil and military service of the country. civil Blaine the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The following is the full text of the bill:

Be it cancted &c., That owners of American steamships of 3,000 tons register or upwards, constructed after approved models and equal in accomodations, safety and speed to the

MAIL CARRYING VESSELS OF ANY NATION,
Shall be entitled to receive, for carrying the United States mails on the regular

the United States mails on the regular nant mood. Since that time the precedent had not been followed.

Mr. Conger opposed the bill and drev picture of Capt. Page raising the sword which had been given him by his country to strike down that country. [Langhler on the Democratic side.] Mr. Conger—The gentlemen laugh and sneer. I do not envy the smile that gathers over the faces of some of the gentlemen on the other side—the smile of derision at the picture I have drawn. It is a becoming exhibition of the contortions which the human face

of the contortions which the human face is capable of under adverse circumstances. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Conger, continuing, said he had never heard of a proposition to repeal the statute which prevented the payment of the pending claim except the remarks the gentleman from Kentucky [Blackburn] had made, inadverteally, he believed, that when the Democrats obtained control of both houses and the President.

A long and amusing colloquy ensued between Conger and Blackburn as to the precise words used by Blackburn, at the conclusion of which Conger finished his speech in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Good said he desired to make a correction of the report submitted by the Naval Committee. That report stated Captain Page had entered the Confederate service. He had not done so, but he [Good] had no doubt he would have done so but for his advanced age. Capt. Page so but for his advanced age. Capt. Page would not thank him for representing to the American Congress that he [Page]

the American Congress that he [rage] would not have gone into that struggle with his native State.

Mr. Conger replied that he would do justice to the boy who had done gallant service on the waters of Lake Erie, and to the man who had been loved and respected until the fatal hour had come. He believed if that man were slive now. le believed if that man were alive nov the recollection of his association with the beloved hag of his country would prevent him from ever coming here and ask ing for a pitiful spm—less than \$200.

Mr. House supported the bill. It wan not the first time the gentleman from Michigan [Conger] had

BAWLED HIMSKLP HOARSE AND HAD WAVED

THE BLOODY SHIET Mr. Cox (N. Y.) said he had hoped that after the election of Garfield there might have been some amnesty shown by the other side, something better than his raghat after fifteen years had elapsed since that after fifteen years had elapsed since the end of the war Congress was now debating a bill for the relief of a widow whose husband had served with Commodore Perry in 1811, in an unchristian spirt. For shame! There was no a christian idea connected with this sort of dehating, not an idea connected with forgivingness, nothing that related to genuine manhood or chiralry. A great writer had said that "While you put down a rebellion, you should enalry. A great writer had said that "While you put down a rebellion, you should endeavor to bring about good feeling," and yet his friend [Conger] came here and hitterly opposed this bill like a sort of "snarleyow." Were these unchristian utterlances to lest forever? The Republicans had, he knew, a man who would turn out better in the Presidency than their representatives did on this floor.

there are gentlemen who sayance these there are gentlemen who saysape these obnoxious doctrines. When was the country to have peace? The time had come when a better and a gentler spirit should be spread throughout the country. If the two sections could not meet in that spirit, God help the Republic. In conclusion, he gaid, where is the diamond, the fewel, the most precises of all that is somected with our Union and country?

"It may be in the arranges of the miss.

"It may be in the darkness of the mine, Yet God sees the diamond shipe." The diamond some day will be worn by men who champiou lairness, decency, kindness and brotherhood, not spite, meanness and all uncharitableness. [Lond

Washington, January 28.—Mr. Speer gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the contested case of Yeates vs. Martin, and after allowing two hours' debate on the Republican side, would call the previous question. This met with general approval on the Republican side, though a few members declined to feel bound by the arrangement.

Washington, January 28.—Mr. Speer meanness and an uncommanded case of a widow asking for one hundred and thirty-six dollars honestly due they have been an officer of the United States Nay, and if the Congress of the United States refused to pay that debt, in his judgment it did an act which appealed to manhord outside of Congress to see that another Congress

THE WIDOW'S MITE of the army. This officer was discharged this question as being a question of for drunkenness on the evening of his retirement, and the report of the Committee to the was not to be driven through the committee.

had fought nobly, bravely and well, but he had deserted the flag of his country in the trying hour; Capt. Page had fought bravely on Lake Erie; it would have been better for him had he died sustaining the flag of his country in the glorious battle of Lake Erie than to have, in his later years Lake Erie than to have, in his later years, spat on that flag, by tendering his resignation of the Commission in the hour of his country's peril. [Applause on the Republican side.] If Congress did away with the principle here, where was it to end. If this woman was to be paid because she was old and poor that was one thing, but if Congress was to pay her because she was the wile of an officer who had resigned from his country's service that was another thing.

A Democrat inquired whether at the time of Capt. Page's resignation there had been a rule providing for the payment of the debt to him.

Mr. Bragg—There was that law recognized everywhere that he who deserts his country's flag in the hour of peril is enti-

nized everywhere that he who deserts his country's flag in the hour of peril is entitled to no respect from that country afterwards, unless what she may give him by way of gratuity. I should say gentlemen who broke the Constitution and fled from it are not the men to hold it before me. I am auxious never to hear again mention of the Southern Rebellion. I would fain wipe it out forever from my eyesight and my memory, and I say to my friends in the South who ask the scople to do this. "Do not constitution of the south who ask the scople to do this." Do not conand I say to my friends in the South who ask the people to do this, "Do not continue claims on the calendar of this Honse and keep it a live issue by continually endeavoring to get from the Treasury something which involves the discussion of the rebellion." The difference lies precisely there. It is in vain you ask the people of the North to close their eyes when their ears listen continually to

RAPPING AT THE TREASURY DOOR I say let rebellion sleep when it does

whether he were willing to pay the claims of the widow of a useful officer, he should very likely make no objection, but when the gentleman presented bills of this de-scription and said that they were as good a debt as any represented by any bond, and that nothing had been done to forfeit any obligation which the Government was under, he was disposed to resist it. During the war somebody was right and somebody was wrong; somebody won and somebody lost. The Fourteenth amendment was the judgment of the nation on that anhight.

hat the Government had the right to risit Capt. Page's sin on his widow and children. Mr. Hawley replied that Mr. Page had introduced in the crime of treason, and if he fell a pace short of it it was on account of his old age.

Mr. Goode—Will you follow him to the treason.

neat for a money consideration. He snew of no man in the South who took his ide. For his section it could be said t was not the first time in the history of it was not the first time in the history of English s, eaking people that words had culminated in a wager of battle. The war of the rebellion had occurred from the conviction of right on one side and right on the other eide. Who talked of sending such men as R. F. I.ee, Stonewall Jackson and A. S. Johnson down on the long pages of history with a brand upon them like that upon the character of Arnold? However great a man might be in intellect.

However great a man might be in intellect or power who tried that, he would fail, for great as had been the leader of the con-federate army when he had LED HIS HOSTS INTO BATTLE He had been greater still when the war was over, and he had devoted the remaining years of his life to teaching the young men of the land he loved so well. When he had perished, all over this land had been heard regrets that so good a man had fallen, and these regrets crossing the ocean came reverberating back in every

ocean came reverberating back in every language and tongue. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Reed said: This business of the past was not to be got over by fine speeches or sulogium. There had been a great war. That war had been decided, and the country demanded there should be peace on the subject. No body desired it more than the gentleman on his side. it more than the gentlemen on his side. They were tired and sick of alluding to the

the Democrate and Republicans both wanted was oblivion of the past.

Mr. Wright declared that if the friends of the pending bill would withdraw it from the calendar he would give the woman a check for the amount involved.

Mr. Goode said he appreciated the gen-

erous motives which prompted the gen-tleman from Pennsylvania [Wright] to make the offer, but he wanted the House and country to understand that the widow of Hugh M. Page, the hero of Lake Erie, was not hero begging alms; she came asking the passage of this hill as a matter of simple justice. The Government owed her husband for gallant services rendered. The Government Government owed her husband for gallant services rendered. The Government owed the husband's estate to-day, and if the Government pursued the man in his grave and said it would not pay the widow, it was guilty of the rank crime of repudiation. If the gentlemen were ready to repudiate the honest debt let them take the responsibility and look out for other debts owing by the Government. The discussion here closed and the hill was discussion here closed and the bill was laid aside for a favorable report to the House. The committee then rose, but without taking any action on the bills the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Washington, January 28 .- The Secre-

tary of the Treasury has just rendered a very important decision, which is of interest to iron men. For many years the manufacturers of hosp iron have been trying to get a ruling that imported iron cotton ties were liable to duty as hoop iron. As it is, they are imported as a manufacture of iron at a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem. This works great injury to the manufacturers of hoop iron in this country, as the market is flooded with foreign cotton ties, which come in at the low duty of thirty-five per cent. After hearing the argument the Secretary took the case under advisement, and has just decided under advisement, and has just decided that a previous ruling on the subject cannot be changed, and as a result these iron ties, which are really nothing but hoop iron, will come in as heretofore, under a duty of thirty-five per cent. This is rough on the manufacturers of hoop iron.

HAPPENINGS

OF ALL SORTS AT HOME AND ABBOAD YESTERDAY.

cent Telegraphic Consolidation-Ecumenical Methodist Council-Dr. George Sec'y of the Committee.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CONSOLIDATION

ferms of the Combination, and Com this morning says: The following is careful abstract of the agreement by which the Western Union Telegraph Company purchases the assets, plant, patents, fran bises, real estate and stocks owned by the American Union and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies. The purchase in cludes all the proporty of the two companies, except their franchises to be cor porations. The consideration paid to the dred and fifty thousand shares of Western Union stock of the par value of one hun-Union stock of the par value of one hundred dollars, to be delivered to the Union Trust Company for distribution, in exchange for one hundred thousand shares of American Union stock and \$50,000,000 in American Union bonds. The stock is to be exchanged share for share, and the bonds at par for stock at par. The American Union contracts to deliver its property free of liens and incumbrances; that its indubtedness does not and shall not exceed the \$5,000,000 in bonds; that its canindentenness ones not ann shall not exceed the \$5,000,000 in bonds; that its capital stock does not exceed one hundred thousand shares, and that the entire amount of the bonds and not less than—shares of its stock, shall be exchanged within three days after notice that the Western Union stock is ready for the exchange.

change.
The consideration paid the Atlantic of Pacific is eighty-four thousand shares o Western Union stock, to be used in re-turn for one hundred and forty thousand shares of Atlantic & Pacific stock at \$100 shares of Atlantic & Facilic stock at \$100 a share, the exchange to be made at the rate of three shares of Western Union for five shares of Atlantic & Pacific, The seventy-two thousand and ten shares of Atlantic & Pacific stock belonging already to the Western Union are to be included in the exchange. in the exchange.

in the exchange,

It is next agreed that the Western
Union shall increase its capital stock by
\$38,926,590, of which \$15,000,000 is to be
given to the holders of the present shares
of Western Union to represent in the inyestment the earningsepent in construction
and purchase since July 1st, 1868, and a
residue for the purchase of American
Union and Atlantic & Pacific.

The Western Union undertakes all tele-

virtually committed the crime of treason, and if he fell a pace short of it it was on account of his old age.

Mr. Goode—Will you follow him to the grave?

Mr. Hawley replied he would go to the old man's grave and help build a monument for his services to his country. He recalled the story of what a woman said about Benedict Arnold, that she would take the leg that was wounded at Saratoga and preserve it, and hang the rest of his body.

Mr. Hooker replied to Mr. Bragg's speech that Benedict Arnold, if history taught aright, was a traitor to the Government for a money consideration. He knew of no man in the Sauth was traited in the Western Union shall be put into possession of its purchase February 24, and shall deliver stock on or before that date, but purchase and sales shall be held to date from January 1st, at least, and all earnings and expenditures since shall be for account of the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific.

The Western Union undertakes all telegraph and other souteasts of the other companies, and particularly the American Union agreement to lease for cable message, certain wires to the owners of two new cables about to be laid across the Atlantic. The rights, privileges and interests of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, it is especially agreed, shall be put into possession of its purchase February 24, and shall deliver stock on or before that date, but purchase and sales shall be held to date from January 1st, at least, and all earnings and expenditures since shall be for account of the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific Companies of American Changes, and particularly the American Union and Atlantic & Pacific Companies of American Changes, and particularly the American Union and Atlantic & Pacific Companies of American Changes, and particularly the American Union and Atlantic & Pacific Companies of American Changes, and particularly the American Union and Atlantic & Pacific Companies of American Changes, and other souteasts of the domer souteasts of the object of the Changes of American Changes ary let, at least, and all earnings and ex-penditures since shall be for account of the Western Union. The American Union stipulates that the assets of the Centennial Construction Company and all its proper-ties, rights and franchises remaining after the discharge of its debts shall be surren-dered to the Western Union; and it is agreed that in the event of delay from legal process, no liability shall accrue therefore to the party effected.

TALMAGEW CASE.

Why the New Charges Against Him Are Hanging Fire. New York, January 28.—The prosecu on of the new charges sgainst the Rev. Dr. Talmage hangs fire because the Rev Dr. Van Dyke and his twenty-one fellow Presbyters, who voted against the Rev. Dr. Talmage's acquittal at his last trial refuse to become his formal accusers They claim that nobody holds them re-sponsible for anything that Dr. Talmage does, as their position toward him is well understood, and as the majority of the Preabytery is composed of those who ac quitted him of falsehood and deceit, they must accept the responsibility of acting on the new evidence of alleged false

on the new evidence of alleged false swearing.

If Dr. Talmage is not brought to trial upon the new charges, the members of the anti-Talmage faction intend, it is said, to remain away from the meetings of the It more than the gentlemen on his side. They were tired and sick of alluding to the SUTHERN REBELLION AND SOUTHERN CLAIMS, and it was never their fault that the subject was brought up. He wanted the Democracy to heed the warning of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Brsgg.] What the Democrats and Republicans both wanted was oblivion of the past.

Mr. Wright declared that if the friends that past the divide the subject was unlike hill we considered the considered that a work of the neutron of the past.

tery's quarrel.
As Presbyterian pulpits are scarce and As Presbyterian pulpits are scarce and there are many unattached ministers, those who are looked to bring formal charges scainst Dr. Talmage are averse to coming forward, and their reasons are deemed substantial and natural. The Presbytery does not meet regularly again for two or three months, and there is no prospect inst. unw of a succial meeting. ect just now of a special meeting.

Dr. Talmage is in excellent humor over the situation. Acting under the advice of Dr. Spear, his counsel, he refuses to talk

place to day, resulting as follows: Oliver 63; Wallace, 64; Grow, 42; Hewitt, 8; Agnew, 1; McVeagh, 2; Baird 1; Phillips, 2. There were but 178 members present, many having paired and gone home. Ad-Pittsburgh and Chicago Narrow Gauge

and Richmond, Ohio, gentlemen are at present examing the rone of a narrow gauge road which is to extend from Stenbenville towards the northwest. The road will connect with the proposed Pittshqrab & Chiesgo road near Minerva. It is said that

western leaf tobacco to another New York firm and representatives of the Spanish, Italian and French governments. About eight thousand five hundred hogsheads were of grades suited to the Spanish mar-ket. The terms of the sale are not made abown.

METHODIST GENERAL COUNCIL.

New York, January 28 .- At the meeting of the Western Section of the General

Executive Committee to arrange prelimi naries for the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, to be held in London in Septem ber next, Bishop Matthew Simpson Chairman of the Committee, presided, and Rev. A. C. George, D. D., acted as Secretary. Among the other prominent Metho The main business of the General heir foreign work. One-half the numbe

special message, and the result will probably be abilt to harmonize matters so as the complete of the Conference, and at its close a farewell service will be held in Liverpool for those returning to the United States.

PEDENSTRIAN POINTS.

Progress of the Race for the O'Leary Bets.

Ngw York, January 28.—At noon to day Hughas had accomplished 457 miles in the O'Leary belt contest, beating Rowell's record nearly ten miles. Howard was second, with Cox and Vint struggling for the third place, and both in good condition. Both finished their 430th mile at the earned time. Krohne and Albert are freah looking. Philips, the colored man, shambles along apparently in pain, while Campana drags along fifty miles behind, and it is believed has retired.

O'Leary challeges an investigation, and asserts that Hughes has squarely made a square record on a square track.

At 12 o'clock the score stood: Hughes, 457 miles; Howard, 441§; Cox, 431§; Vint, 434; Kinone, 432; Albert, 428; Philips, 394; and Campana, 354.

SCORE AT 9 P. M.

SENATORIAL SITUATION.

Eleventh Ballot at Harrisburgh, With no Choice, but Wallace Still One Ahead on a Reduced Vote. on a Reduced Vote.

HARRISBURG, January 7.—The eleventh allot for United States Senator took

Pirranuscii, January 28.—General Jas. Negley and a number of Steubenville

New York, January 28.—A firm here has just sold ten thousand hogsheads of

Preparations for the time to Be Held in London in September.

tary. Among the other prominent Methodists in attendance were Bishop H. N. McTeire, the Rev. Dr. T. O. Summers, and Prof. R. W. Jones, A. M., of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; the Rev. T. B. Appleget, of the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Rev. D. B. Byers, of the Free Methodist Church. The afternon was passed in discussing the preliminary action to be taken by the Committee, but nothing definite was determined on, and the meeting took a recess until to-day. Whatever is done by this committee must be ratified by the Eastern Section, which represents British andContinental Methodism. The main business of the General dism. The main business of the General Committee, of which this is a branch, is to prepare and publish a scheme of business or programme of exercises for the Ecumenical Conference, and to make all preliminary preparations for its unceting.

The conference will be held in City Road Chapel, London, the first week in September. Its powers will not be legislative, the main object being to secure cooperation of the different branches of the Ohurch in the great work of saving souls. The conference will be composed of 490 members, of whom 200 are assigned to British and Continental Methodism, and to their sfilliated conferences and churches in the United States and Canada, and in their foreign work. One-half the number in the United States and Canada, and in their foreign work. One-half the number of delegates are to be ministers and the other half laymen. The number of delegates assigned to each of the branches of the Methodist Church in this country is as follows: In the United States—Methodist Chicopal, 80; Methodist Episcopal South, 38; African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 10; Evangelical Association, 6; Colored Methodist Episcopal, 6; Union American Methodist Episcopal, 2; Union American Methodist Episcopal, 2; Union American Methodist Episcopal, 3; Methodist Protestant, 6; American Wesleyan, 4; Free Methodist, 2; Independent Methodist, 2; Congregational Methodist, 2; to be assigned hereafter, 6. In the Dominion of Canada, 4; Primitive Methodist Church of Canada, 12; Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, 4; Primitive Methodist Church in Canada, 4; Primitive Methodist Church in Canada, and the United States, 2; Bible Christian Church in Canada, 2; British Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, 2. In the British and Continental Churches the apportlomment is as follows: Wesleyan Methodist, 12; Bible Christian, 10; Wesleyan Reform Union, 4; Irish Wesleyan, 10; French Wesleyan, 2; Australian Wesleyan, 1. The different Methodist bodies are to elect their own members of the Conference. A social gathering of the members will be held in London on the day preceeding the opening of the Conference, and at its close a farewell service will be held in Liverpool for those returning to the United States.

PEDESTRIAN POINTS.

mile and entered his tent. This is the first time on record that 500 miles have been made in five days. Shortly bafore of five years, in addition to all Hughes left the track Howard retired, and Albert, who was third, made a dash, and six Albert, who was third, made a dash, and at 11:30 covered his 483d mile. At 12 o'clock his score stood 4851 miles, giving

SCORE AT MIDNIGHT.

The betting is that Hughes will take first place and Albert the second. THE CRY OF THE PILOIS.

Strong Effort to Return to the

Washington, January 28.—Very strong ressure is being brought to bear on the Treasury Department for a return to the old plan of examining pilots for license. A great many who have been refused licenses on account of their color blindness, and who have influential friends, are clamoring for the old methods. They want the Supervising Inspectors, and the Marine Surgeons, to make the examinations and grant the license. Their representatives on the Board are making a warm fight for them. The Supervising Inspector for the Pacific coast is leading the movement for the change. He is interested in the son of the brother of the Governor of California, a wealthy shipping merchant. The son is a pilot, and, applying for a license recently, was pronounced by the augment of the proposition to Catholiciam. He finally came out with a story of having been left a fortune of \$20,000, and quit a grinding-slop where he had been working. He then began to swell. He browser in the confidence of the extent of a number of merchants.

The son is a pilot, and, applying for a license recently, was pronounced by the augment control by the augment control in the confidence of the Superintendent as to get that gentleman to introduce him to a number of merchants.

He finally came out with a story of having been left a fortune of \$20,000, and quit a grinding-slop where he had been working. He then began to swell. He brought lewelry on credit to the extent of the several hundred dollars, fine furniture set of the control of the form the confidence of the Superintendent as the gentleman to introduce him to a number of merchants.

He finally came out with a story of having been left a fortune of \$20,000, and quit a grinding-slop where he had been working. He then began to swell. He brought lewelry on credit to the extent of the control of the produce of the superintendent as the grindlenes of the Superintendent as the grindlenes of the Superintendent as the control of the superintendent of the want the Supervising Inspectors, and inot the Marine Surgeons, to make the examinations and grant the license. Their representatives on the Board are making a warm fight for them. The Supervising Inspector for the Pacific coast is leading the movement for the change. He is interested in the son of the brother of the Governor of California, a wealthy shipping merchant. The son is a pilot, and, applying for a license recently, was pronounced by the surgeons color blind and refused one. He went to his friend, the Supervising Inspector, but he was powerless to as one. He went to his friend, the Supervisng Inspector, but he was powerless to asdist him. If he could effect the change
proposed he could grant the color-blind
young plutocrat a license. The majority
of the board, together with the Supervisng Inspector-General, are understood to
young for the property of retaining the present even of the board, together, are understood to ing Inspector-General, are understood to be in layor of retaining the present sys-be in layor of retaining the Secretary of tem of examinations. The Secretary of the Treasury would veto any act of the board looking to a transfer of examinations to the Supervising Inspector

A Big Iron and Coal Enterprise, MOSTREAL, January 26.-A

also intend going extensively into the manufacture of steel rails, the first enter-prise of the kind in Canada.

Griffith's milk wagon, or rather sled, upset into Indian run Friday morning, and spilled a good share of his milk. Bogg's Island is for rent.

This winter has made more need of sysematic help to the poor than usual, and our societies are quietly at work. The M. E. Ladies' Aid Society met at the house of Mrs. Julius Armstrong, Thursday.

The lots cast for the directors of the Belmont Glass Company who were not elected by the cumulative voting, did not end the matter. It has been discovered that no legal notice of the election was given. Another election will take place February 5th.

ary 5th.
Edward Wiggins and Miss Mary Bach-man were married Thursday evening by Father Cull. Mrs. Durst, the bride's aunt,

Father Cull. Mrs. Durst, the bride's aunt, gave a supper after the ceremony.

Mr. Kemple, the extra policeman of the Fourth ward, threatens to prefer charges against Councilman Bippus for abusive language and other matters.

It was reported Friday that the coal miners of the nail works bank will go back at the old rates. The works received another twenty car loads of coal by the C. & P. R. K. Friday.

The Young Ladies' Missionary Society meets at the Presbyterian church Saturday evening.

Meets at the Presbyterian church Saturday evening.

Some of our Bellaire people go to the nearest telephone and call for a physician, but neglect to say who calls. They should remember this.

Rev. Dean being absent there will be no preaching at the Disciples church on Sunday. There will be accepted. lay. There will be services in the morn

ing.
Some one broke a large hole in A. Richardson's grocery window Thursday night, but failed to reach anything of interest to

The public library being open on the first and third Saturdays of each month, makes the time somewhat irregular. This month having five Saturdays, for instance, makes three weeks between library days
It is to be hoped that Mrs. Youman's
eloquence will stir up a prosecution of the
violators of the laws here, as it has done

violators of the laws here, as a seleswhere.

A son of William Fish, who fell out of a window of the Ætna glass house the other day, is recovering. He has a broken head and a broken leg.

Francis Crangle will be buried Saturday at Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral services will take place at his late residence below town at ten o'clock A. M.

R. O. F.

POOR PONCAS.

euntor Dawes Introduces a Bill to Se-cure Them Their Rights, and Will Make His "Grandest Effort" in its Advocacy, Washington, January 28.-Secretary

schurz is somewhat disappointed at the one of the Ponca Commission report, which is rather severe on the management of those Indians. President Hayes will send the report to Congress with special message, and the result will prob-ably be a bill to harmonize matters so as

reservation of Ponca lands were wrongfully included for the relinquishment of any claim they may have to said Ponca land, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to to satisfy the Sioux for such relinquishment, by giving them ether lands or money, or both lands and money, It also requires that the Secretary after the completion of such ne gotiations to notify the Poncas that the Government will hereafter protect their persons and property upon At 12 o'clock the score stood: Hughes, 457 miles; Howard, 441§; Cox, 431§; Vint, 434; Kbrone, 432§; Ahlert, 428§; Philips, 394§ and Campana, 354§.

Miles, Howard, 441§; Cox, 431§; Vint, 431 miles, 432§; Philips, 394§ and Campana, 354§.

Miles, Howard, 441§; Cox, 431§; Vint, 432§; Philips, 394§ and Campana, 354§.

Miles, Howard, 441§; Cox, 431§; Vint, 4485§; Philips, 431§; Vint, 4485§; Philips, 4485§; Philips, 4485§; Vint, 4485§; Philips, 4485§; Vint, 4485§ annuties which may be due to them. Finally, it provides for allotment of lands in severalty, the title to the same not to be subject to lien, allenation or incumbrance, or subject to taxation of any kind for thirty years.

RULOFF VON BAREN.

The Stay of the Embryo Millionaire in the Smoky City.
Pittenuron, January 27.—Ruloff Von

Baren, the Hollander who is figuring in New York as the alleged heir to \$25,000,000 of Rotterdam estate, figured here in 1876 He was then poverty-stricken, and board ed at the Young Men's Home, where it is supposed worthy poor are cared for at the Freasury Department for a return to the lowest possible rate. He claimed to have

GEN. WOODFORD'S SUCCESSOR. corge H. Foster, a Determined Anti-

Tongued Orator. WASHINGTON, January 28.—The Presilent nominated Geo. H. Foster United stopping at the jail to see her. States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York; and Wm. S. Wilson, Collector of Internal Revenue for

Kentucky.
G. H. Foster, nominated for United G. H. Foster, nominated for United States District Attorney in the place of Second General Woodford, is now a State Senator, Mostreal, January 26.—A Second Credit Foncier has been established here with French money. The capital is\$5,000,000. The first French company established commences business here on the 1st proximo, with a capital of \$20,000,000. A number of New York and Montreal capitalists, with C. B. Hoffman, of the former and Isospoke to the President, but there exist and No French and Isospoke to the President, but there exist and No French and Isospoke to the President, but there exist and No French and Isospoke to the President, but there exist and No French and Isospoke to the President, but there exists and No French an number of New York and Montreal capi-nation would have been satisfactory to me, tallets, with U. B. Hoffman, of the former city land Sir Hugh Allan, of this city, at the head, have formed a gigantic company, with a large capital, for developing the iron and coal mines of Nova Scotia. They shares the fate of the President's Cabinet officers and other officials of the Govern-ment, none of whom should complain of being turned out."

we noticed Dr. C. E. Kurz, of Bellaire, in town to-day.

Walter Darrah and lady, of Bellaire, are visiting at the county was the

TRAGIC TALES

OF CRIME AND CAMUALTY EVERY. WHERE,

Execution of Two Murderers-Inhuma Beed of a Mother-Excitement Over Criminal Practices at Cincin-

MURDERS AND MURDERERS.

nati-Fatal Explosion

on a Steamboat.

Canadian Butcher Butchered by th ARTHABASKAVILLE, QUEBEC, January 27.

-The execution of Cleaphas Lachance book place in the jail yard this morning. People were on their way to the place of execution from an early hour, notwithstanding the severe weather. Lachance
is a short and slim man, 2! years of age.
He slept a very few minutes during
the night, but this morning took a hearty
breakfast. Fully one thousand reopie
congregated outside the jail wall, but only
those allowed by law were present. The
prisoner appeared on the scatfold
without a coat or a hat, and as
the thermometer was eight below zoro, he
shivered greatly. The prisoner made no
remarks, but Father Resther addressed
those present, stating that Lachance admitted his crime. Lachance in October
last killed Miss Desliet, who resisted his
improper advances, and afterwards threw
the body into a well.
Lachance writhed in a dreadful manner. execution from an early hour, notwith-

Lachance writhed in a dreadful manner. His mouth opened and blood and water came out, causing a thrill of horror to run through the spectators. After the bady was suspended fifteen minutes it was cut down, coffined and buried, in the corner of the latter of the lat he jail yard.

ANOTHER MUNDERER EXECUTES WAYNESBORO, GA., January 27 .- Mose

Twiggs, one of two negro laborers, who were found guilty of murdering Wm. were found guilty of murgering wim.
Driscoll, their overseer, in his bed
on the Miller estate, was executed
at this place to-day. He was pronounced
dead seventeen minutes after the drop
fell. Frank, his brother, was reprieved
for three weeks as Mose had stated that
he alone was utility.

WHOLESALE MURDEREIS "CENSURED." NEW YORK, January 28 .- The Coroner's fury in the Madison street fire brought in a verdict to-day consuring the plun and building department, wholesale munder by Midwives,

CINCINNATI, January 28 .- Newport, Ky., s to-day excited over the arrest of a female midwife, and the disinterment of her victhe work, and the disinterment of her vic-tim. This is the third case of death of the mother in Newport within two weeks by malpractice of indexives, Similar cases of malpractice within the same time in Cin-cinnati resulting in the death of an infant, add to the interest of the case, and hu-manifarians on both sides of the river are aroused and some legislative, select is are aroused and some legislative action is

pected to result. KILLED HER CHILDREN AND HERSELF. WHITE VALE, ONT., January 28.—Mrs. Sheppard killed her two little boys, one hree years old, the other seven months old, the former with a revolver, the latter with a knife. She then probably fatally

BENGAL TIGER BUSTED.

Pittsburgh Boat Blown up at Mouth of the Little Minmi. CINCINNATI, January 28.-The news is ust received here of an explosion on poard the steamer Bengal Tiger in the Ohio river, near the mouth of the Little

Miami. No details are yet received, but it

is understood a number of persons were scalded; Sain Bak-er, watchman, hands and face badly scalded; Milton McCabe, steward, badly scalded, feared fatally. The Bongal Tiger was bringing a tow of coal to this city. The wounded were taken to the Good Sa-maritan Hospital.

Arguing His Own Sanity in Court. CHICAGO, January 28 .- The case of Joel Henry Wells, who asks for a release from the Eigin Jasane Asylum, was resumed before Judge Moran in the Crimina before Judge Moran in the Criminal Court. Mr. Wells appeared as his own counsel, and was assisted by his brother-in-law, Colonel Thornton, of Indiana. He opened the case, and stated that he was laboring under great disadvantages, as two of his important witnesses had recently died, and a number of others who reside in the city were out of town. After a variety of testimony had been received the Judge reserved his decision.

Consting Accidents at Steubenville, STRUBENVILLE, January 28 .- Hugh Mc Ginnis, an employe of the Acme Glass Works, a young man of about twenty, was thrown from his sled against a pile of boards near the Acme Works and had his leg broken. James Barr, while coasting on Adams street, ran into another sled, sustaining a fracture of the leg.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE.

Consting Accident—Caned for Services as a Lobbyist—Prominent People from Eisewhere.
St. Chargeville, O., January 23. A colored girl named Rosy Ford had

her leg broken while coasting. The accident happened at the same place the two young ladies were hurt three weeks ago. Mrs. Mills, the woman who threw the lye on her busband in Bellaire, refused to see him on his way to the infirmary, he

On Tuesday esening quite a plessant life tle episode occurred at Judge Cowen's of fice. Quite a number of citizens gathered there, when Dr. Henry West was sent for. there, when Dr. Henry West was sent for. He appeared in a professional burry, when he was satonished by the presentation of a beautiful gold-headed cane as a momento of the gratitude of St. Cloinville for his untiring efforts in the county seat contest. The doctor received the cane with a neat appeach. Afterward he facetionaly informed the gentlemen he charged double lees for night calls.

Alfred Poweil, an Ordnance Sergeant in the U.S. army, stationed at Fort Lincoln, Nebraska, is visiting friends hereabouts. Alf. has been soldlering long enough now to know it all.

o know it alt.

We noticed Dr. C. E. Knrz, of Bellaire.

are visiting at the county seat this week